

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN



Annual Meeting
June 25, 26, 27, 1951
Santa Barbara, Calif.

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MARCH - APRIL
1951



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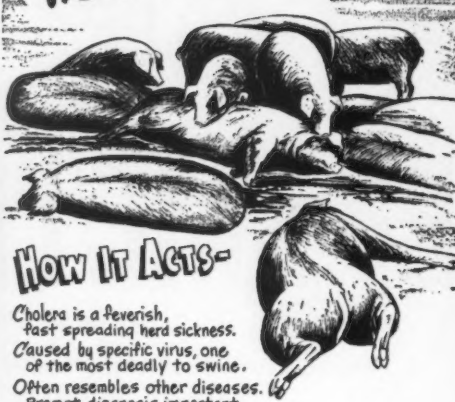
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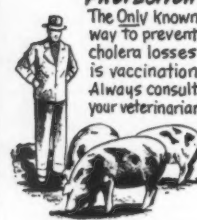
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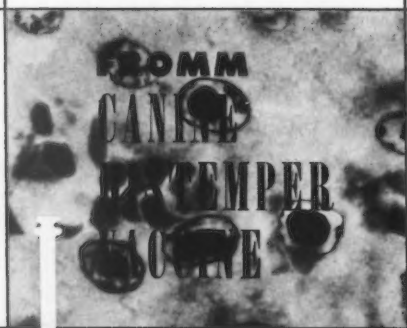
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MARCH-APRIL, 1951

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CSVMA Wages Successful Fight on S.B. 1251 and A.B. 2122

Proof that the California State Veterinary Medical Association is a wide-awake, well-administrated and strongly-knit organization has certainly been exemplified in the past two months. Information concerning the deadly legislation which was pending in Sacramento against the profession was received by your executive secretary, Charles S. Travers, about the middle of February. The action that followed in rapid succession by various members of the association and special committees of the same will surely go down in the records of our association as history-making protective activity for the good of all. The most potentially dangerous pair of bills were Senate Bill No. 1251, introduced by Senators Hatfield and Sutton, and the companion Assembly Bill No. 2122, introduced by Mr. Hansen, dealing with proposed lay-vaccination of cattle under the State Brucellosis vaccination law.

Following the receipt of copies of the proposed legislation, Mr. Travers called a meeting February 23d at his home in San Francisco to discuss proper procedures to follow in fighting the bills. In attendance were Drs. C. M. Harding, Joseph Arburua, Floyd White, Charles Stafford, R. L. Collinson, R. P. Cope, Richard Stiern, Irving Roberts and Fred Pulling, and Charles S. Travers. After a most enjoyable dinner, the group spent the evening planning the activities which were to follow in attempting to defeat this legislation. As you all know, the letter concerning the same, which each of you received, was formulated at this meeting and copies of it and the two bills were mailed to all members of the association.

Two intervening meetings were held under the direction of Dr. R. L. Collinson, Turlock. The first was one at the home of Senator George Hatfield in the Stevinson area, Merced County. Sunday morning, March 4th, 20 large animal practitioners from Merced and Stanislaus counties "told their story" to the Senator and he quickly explained that the bill had not originated with him but with the California Farm Bureau. He offered to arrange a meeting in his office for the association to explain its stand but subsequently this was not needed. The second meeting was held in the lobby of the Hotel Fresno. Again an aggregation of Fresno, Madera, Tulare and Kings counties veterinarians gathered to discuss the problem with Assemblyman William Hansen. Dr. Collinson acted as spokesman. Mr. Hansen reiterated the words of Senator Hatfield pointing out the fact that he had not authored the bill and that it had been proposed by the Farm Bureau.

It was indeed apparent March 15th in Sacramento when the final meeting was held on this problem that members of the association all over the state had banded together in a common effort to be of influence in aiding the

cause, for at that last conference the group of veterinarians that met with the statewide Bang's Committee were greeted with a great deal of respect. The fact that individual practitioners had met with various groups or talked with key legislators or discussed the problem with influential individuals throughout California aided the situation greatly. At the meeting the following were in attendance: A. K. Carr, C. L. Ranney, H. S. Cameron, M. R. Furtado, George H. Hart, A. H. Clark, Axie Morgan, C. T. Lambert, A. G. Boyd, James N. Fulmor, Frank L. Pellissier, Charles V. Misuraca, Ben H. Dean, R. E. Griffin, Joe Hart, Sam H. Greene, W. A. MacDonald, G. K. Cooke, Charles S. Travers, R. L. Collinson, H. C. Jackson, A. B. Purvine, Kenneth G. McKay, C. H. Azaman, S. M. Foster, A. J. Whitaker, Fred B. Pulling, John M. King, J. Traum, Chas. D. Stafford.

These men conferred with representatives of the leading dairy organizations and other important livestock groups in an effort to defeat legislation which might have been the most poisonous legislative blow our profession had received in many, many years. First, the dairymen's committee discussed two other bills among themselves. They decided to recommend the dropping of the bill concerning the checking of all ear tattoos of dairy females at public auctions, etc. Next, they decided to back the bill requiring all female dairy cattle entering the state to have been officially calf-hood vaccinated or be negative to the agglutination test prior to entry and be vaccinated within ten days following arrival within the state. During these discussions Dr. A. K. Carr, Dr. A. G. Boyd, Dr. W. A. McDonald, Dr. C. H. Ozanian and Dr. John King made valuable contributions to the committee's thinking at its request.

Finally, the lay-vaccination bills were presented for discussion. Mr. Joe Hart of Modesto, Chairman, called upon the association for its stand. Dr. Collinson had been chosen to act as spokesman for the State Association. Dr. Collinson outlined the sound thinking of the members of the association and the tragic effects that surely would result from a lay-vaccination program both from a professional and livestock and public health standpoint. He also admitted that in some areas the vaccination had not been done quite as completely as it should have been but he stressed that the majority of practitioners were doing their best to cooperate. He remarked, "I'm sure Mr. Hart, your chairman, knows the good job that is being done, for in his area approximately 96 per cent of the dairy heifers have been vaccinated!" The committee held a brief discussion following Dr. Collinson's presentation; then Mr. F. L. Pellissier moved that the com-

(Continued on page 16)



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Annual Report of the Humane Organizations Committee

This year has been one of extreme interest, as well as good hard work for the Humane Organizations Committee of California State Veterinary Medical Association. Also of vital importance to the whole veterinary profession.

Due to lack of authority by the state association, your chairman has acted in his own capacity and under the authority of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association and in no way has the state association been represented or implicated by the words or acts of myself.

During the last 12 months the Animal Allies, Inc., Mercy Crusade, the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society and the Dog Defenders of San Francisco have been demanding that the Los Angeles city council make it a law that mass destruction is the only alternative for Los Angeles' thousands of unwanted and unclaimed animals. On the contrary the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Los Angeles Board of Health Commissioners and the Medical Research Society of Southern California were recommending to the city council that some of the unclaimed and unwanted impounded animals now doomed for destruction be saved for scientific studies in Los Angeles' qualified responsible research institutions. The Medical Research Society of Southern California have been holding monthly meetings at the Children's Hospital in Hollywood at which time the various committees and advisory council reported and discussed ways and means of combatting the publicity disseminated by the anti-vivisection groups, as well as the Hearst papers, fully realizing that the question would in the near future be presented for a decision before the city council.

In June, 1949, the Medical Research Society invited your chairman to become a member of the advisory council, which was accepted as an individual and not as a representative of any organization. Dr. A. Mack Scott was also invited to attend the monthly meetings and I am sure assisted more than most of us appreciate in making the medical group realize that the veterinary profession was indispensable in the fight and that our needs and desires are mutual.

The matter of the policy of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association was presented at one of our local meetings and it was voted that the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association would endorse the Medical Research Society.

Later it was voted and passed that the association would participate actively in the fight

to support an ordinance for the use of animals for research.

Upon learning that the date of April 19th was set for a public hearing on two issues, Mr. Philip S. Gelb, director of publicity of the National Research Society, was drafted and given the position of executive secretary of the Medical Research Society of Southern California to organize and direct the forthcoming campaign.

Newspaper releases were published. Petitions were placed in the hands of different organizations to have signed and forwarded to the city council.

The veterinarians received 5000 signatures and the veterinarians established and publicized a six-point policy, copy of which is as follows:

Veterinarians Back Medical Pound Law for the Welfare of Pets and Pet-Owners.

The Southern California Veterinary Medical Association has endorsed the pound ordinance as proposed by the Medical Research Society of Southern California, because this is the only pound law the Los Angeles City Council has been given to consider that has the health and welfare of the dog and cat in mind. Through all the emotionality on this issue, these six facts are inescapable:

1. The Medical Research Society pound ordinance *lengthens* the present period for holding the animals at the pound after they are picked up. No other proposed ordinance even mentions this.

2. The Medical Research Society pound ordinance would eliminate even the possibility of pet-stealing. When the pet owner is assured that the only dogs and cats used in research are a few of the *unwanted and unclaimed* animals "repleved" from the pound, then he also will be assured that there is no chance of his pet being so used.

3. The Medical Research Society pound ordinance states, "If the owner of the animal specifically asks the City Pound to destroy the animals, this action shall be carried out as desired." Propaganda that your pet will end up in a laboratory, if this law is passed, is just that—propaganda. If you want your dog or cat to be put to sleep by the pound, the animal will be.

4. The Medical Research Society pound ordinance allows for the inspection and licensing of medical institutions by both the City Health Department and the Board of Animal Regulation. No other proposed pound ordinance offers anything at all to see that only qualified medical research is maintained.

5. The Medical Research Society pound ordinance would set up rules and regulations to "provide adequate care of experimental animals and minimization of suffering." No other proposed ordinance takes the welfare of the research animal into consideration.

6. The Medical Research Society pound ordinance would make it possible to train more and better veterinarians and to expand veterinary research. The best way we can benefit our own dogs and cats is to allow a few of the thousands of unwanted animals, that are now destroyed in the pound uselessly, to be "repleved for research."

These constructive safeguards and aids for the benefit of the dog, the cat and the pet-owner, all of which exists only in the pound ordinance as proposed by the Medical Research Society of Southern Cali-

fornia, and in no other pound law now before the City Council, leaves every veterinarian, pet-owner and true animal-lover no alternative other than to endorse the Medical Research Society's proposals wholeheartedly.

We veterinarians feel that if the City Council passes any antivivisectionist-proposed pound law, it is not just the health and welfare of the people that will suffer. The health and welfare of our dogs and cats will suffer as well. If you are a pet owner, let your Councilman know the animal-lover supports the Medical Research Society pound ordinance.

Dr. H. I. Ott,
President, SCVMA
Dr. Eugene Jones,
Representative, Medical Research
Society.

At the hearing of the city council the chambers were overflowing and after hearing the pleadings of both sides, Dr. Ernest Baxter made a short and excellent speech for the veterinarians and the matter was placed in the hands of the health committee for further consideration.

Meanwhile every effort was made to encourage the city council to vote for our proposed ordinance, or if placed on the ballot that only our proposals be voted on. Copy of telegram follows:

NIGHT LETTER

Councilman Don Allen
City Council, City Hall, Los Angeles

Although the immediate research and national defense needs in the Public Health Ordinance to provide unwanted impounded animals are urgent, we believe there is even a greater issue at stake.

That issue is this—who shall decide the health and welfare policies of Los Angeles? Your best authorities on the subject, your concerned local governmental departments and the outstanding and representative groups and individuals in the community speaking for the people—or a small fanatical, vocal minority? The issue is even far greater than medical research. Who endorses us? And who endorses them?

We are certain you don't want to see the overwhelming needs and opinions of the people dismissed or delayed and the elected representatives intimidated through the fear of a group of fanatics.

We know you will stand by our position and that you will enact an ordinance making unwanted impounded animals available to qualified laboratories for medical research.

Medical Research Society of Southern California;

Charles M. Carpenter, M.D., President,
Medical Research Society of Southern California;

James N. DeLamater, M.D., Associate
Dean, University of Southern California School of Medicine;

George Harding, M.D., President, College of Medical Evangelists;
Stafford L. Warren, M.D., Dean, University of California at L. A., School of Medicine.

On June 21st the city council decided to place the issue on the ballot, which one or both, I am unable to learn.

The Medical Research Society was financed by the Los Angeles County Medical Society up to \$5,000 but are unable to contribute more at present. The Southern California Veteri-

nary Medical Association contributed and also several other organizations.

Realizing that we must prepare for a long-range program, the veterinarians have come to the conclusion that although we have a common desire with the medical profession, we also have our own professional problems and have formed an Animal Welfare Division of the Medical Research Society, copy of which follows:

ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION of the

Medical Research Association of California
734 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 7, Calif.

When the Medical Research Association of California was set up recently as a permanent, non-profit corporation for the protection and advancement of the medical sciences in California, one of its very first acts was to organize an Animal Welfare Division.

The chairman of the Animal Welfare Division is Dr. A. Mack Scott, past president of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. The Executive Committee of the Animal Welfare Division is composed of:

Chris Shuttleworth, prominent California professional dog judge; Eugene C. Jones, D.V.M., veterinary medicine representative, Medical Research Society; Ben S. Beery, member, Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation; Harry Sangster, leading professional dog-handler; James Wallington, well-known radio personality and golden retriever breeder; E. W. Durfey, M.D., vice-president, Collie Association of America; Charles H. Reid, D.V.M., past president, California Veterinary Medical Association; H. E. Asmus, well-known hunting-dog trainer; C. F. Lombard, Ph.D., originator of humane euthanasia unit widely commended by L. A. Dept. of Animal Regulation and Humane Leaders; Mrs. Arthur H. Newhouse, founder, Canine Memorial Foundation; Anton Rost, president, National Canine Research Foundation; George Uhl, M.D., Health Officer, City of Los Angeles.

(Note—when some of the presently destroyed, unwanted pound animals are made available for research, the Health Department will have the authority for laboratory licensing and animal quarters inspection.)

The purpose and aims of the Animal Welfare Division are: "The Animal Welfare Division of the Medical Research Association of California shall be composed of those individuals actively concerned or working with animals who believe there are mutual advantages and constructive aids to be gained by understanding and cooperation between themselves and medical science."

The aims of such cooperation and understanding are:

- "1. Healthier pets and happier owners";
- "2. A sane approach to animal experimentation";
- "3. The most humane treatment and disposal of animal shelter, impounding agency, and laboratory animals;
- "4. And the extension of veterinary science."

Membership in the Animal Welfare Division of the Medical Research Association of California is open to all animal owners, or those active and concerned with animals—as individuals, groups, or institutions—who also are interested in furthering the aims of the Animal Welfare Division.

Annual Membership	\$ 2.00
Contributing Membership	5.00 or more
Life Membership	100.00 or more

All contributions to the Animal Welfare Division of the Medical Research Association of California are tax deductible. Please make checks payable to the Medical Research Association of California and mail to 734 West Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles 7, California. Telephone—Prospect 3964.

The Humane Organizations Committee feels that the veterinary profession should establish

a definite policy* realizing that without research neither our profession nor the medical profession can possibly make progress, as we all desire and that the six points as established by the Southern California Association be seriously considered.

Respectfully submitted, June 26, 1950

N. L. McBRIDE,
C. J. PARSHALL,
A. L. KELLY,
T. A. BERRY,
EUGENE C. JONES, Chairman
* * *

Man or Dog?

Courtesy of TIME, Copyright Time, Inc. 1950 (Nov. 20)

Shortly before Election Day, surgeons at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore performed their thousandth "blue baby" operation. The technique, which has saved many more thousands of lives elsewhere, was developed at Johns Hopkins by two famed doctors, Alfred Blalock and Helen Taussig, in a long course of experimenting on dogs. The dogs got the same care, the same anesthesia, as would a human patient. Not all the dogs died—if they had, the experiment would have been a failure. For example, Anna, now a laboratory pet, is as well today as 3½-year-old Gene Haskins, Jr., whose life the dog helped to save.

Not from Books. Surgery on dogs was no less essential to the perfection of stomach and intestinal operations. And a surgeon must learn his skill by work on dogs; he could no more learn to open the human chest and remove a lung by reading a textbook than a Rubinstein could become a pianist without touching a keyboard. Millions of men and women now living would have died, or suffered immeasurably more, if insulin and penicillin had not been tested and retested on animals. With some drugs, each batch must be so tested before it can be sold.

In spite of these facts, the voters of Baltimore were invited last week to deny to medical schools the strays in the dog pounds which are doomed to be gassed anyway. The voters were invited also to set up a "humane commission" which, by legal sleight of hand, could have crippled research in the city on any animals.

From the Jails? No issue on the ballot had done more to arouse Baltimoreans. The campaign had boiled for months. At a public hearing, the anti-vivisectionists were challenged to choose between the healthy, happy child (once a blue baby) who was present and a mongrel stray. Many of the wild-eyed agitators in the audience hissed the child, cheered the cur. Challenged to say how medical science could advance without experiments on animals, anti-vivisectionists had suggested using human beings—starting with waterfront bums, then prisoners in the jails, finally the inmates of insane asylums.

Doctors put on a whizbang campaign. Among scores of groups backing them were the Baltimore Animal Aid Association, the Baltimore Beagle Club and the Lions Club. At the polls, the people chose to put people ahead of dogs. The vote: 160,264 to 38,445.
* * *

In Los Angeles, such shenanigans were an old story. Anti-vivisectionist campaigns had denied an adequate supply of pound animals to researchers, and work was slowed in some of the most advanced research—much of it (for the Atomic Energy Commission) into the effects of radiation. Dr. Harry Goldblatt, who was shot at in 1948 by a fanatic dog-lover, was also hamstrung in his efforts to develop an artificial heart-lung apparatus.

*At the January 22, 1951, business meeting of the CSVMA it was voted that "The CSVMA go on record as being opposed to legislation which would prohibit using animals for properly conducted medical research."

Last summer, to get the animals they needed, the research advocates drew up a proposition for the ballot. Against them were the usual animal defense crews and such outfits as the Mercy Crusade, Tail-waggers' Foundations and Animal Allies. Fake pictures of torture of animals were stuffed under doors. Grisly tales were circulated that doctors, not content with canine victims, were mangling babies. Handouts denounced medical researchers as fiends, ghouls, sadists, murderers.

Angelenos voted (357,393 to 261,699) to allow the use of stray dogs and cats (less than a tenth of those usually destroyed) for medical research.

S.B. 1251 and A.B. 2122

(Continued from page 13)

mittee recommend to the Farm Bureau that the two bills concerned be dropped. The motion passed unanimously. So ended a serious threat to our profession and to our livelihood. This was the result of the combined efforts of all of us—fighting for a common good cause; and, so, our association became stronger and better-knit as a result of this threat.

Report on Ear Cropping Bill

Assembly Bill 2463, introduced by Mr. Morris of Los Angeles, read: "... any person who crops or in any way mutilates, except when necessary for the purpose of preventing or curing disease or protecting the life of the animal, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Dr. P. C. Olson telephoned the CSVMA office regarding his objection to this bill and the CSVMA Legislative Committee was forwarded the bill and asked for their opinion. They were unanimously against the bill the way it stood, and especially objected to the use of some of the words quoted above. With Dr. Irving Roberts of Oakland, Mr. Travers journeyed to Sacramento and met with Mr. Morris; the result—withdrawal of bill.

It is indeed gratifying to report that the two bills opposed by our members and our Legislative Committee were successfully stopped at their source.

Please Help Us

Your association needs your November-December, 1947, and your July-August, 1950, CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN (Vol. 1, No. 2; Vol. 3, No. 6). If you happen to have either one or both of these copies and are no longer in need of them will you kindly forward same to CSVMA, 3004 16th Street, Room 208, San Francisco 3, California. We have many requests from libraries and colleges for complete sets of our publication; requests which we are at present unable to fulfill due to an unexpected demand for these two issues.

Terramycin

Terramycin, one of the newest of the antibiotics, is being brought to California for prescription and dispensing by graduate veterinarians only, through the Charles Pfizer Co., Inc. starting immediately.

LARGE ANIMALS DEPARTMENT

Bacteriologic Studies of Recent Bovine Abortions in California*

By P. D. DeLAY, D.V.M., and JAMES C. RUCKER, *Laboratory Technician*
Animal Pathology Laboratory, Dept. of Agriculture, Sacramento, Calif.

Although bovine abortion has long been a problem of major concern, reports of extensive losses have not until recently been followed by a significant increase in the number of specimens from such cases in the Animal Pathology Laboratory. A review of recent laboratory data shows that an average of less than six cases per year was received throughout the period 1940 to 1947, inclusive. In 1948, nine cases were received. This number increased to 12 in 1949 and to 31 in 1950.

Despite the marked increase and the receipt of specimens, the numbers do not necessarily reflect the proportionate increase of abortion cases in the field, but rather more frequent requests for service of veterinary practitioners. The present high prices of cattle, more extensive veterinary service and improved facilities for the transportation of laboratory specimens no doubt combine to influence owners to request veterinary service and further prompt the veterinarian to use the laboratory. In addition, there has no doubt been an increase in the number of cattle owners, many of whom have had no previous experience in cattle raising practices. Notwithstanding the influence of the above factors, a marked increase of specimens at the laboratory does indicate that a significant bovine abortion problem exists.

The purpose of this report is to present the results of laboratory findings on 43 cases submitted following abortion.

Methods and Procedures

In most cases, the tissues were received at the laboratory in good state of preservation. Occasionally a fetus would arrive at the laboratory in a frozen state. Whether or not the freezing is desirable may be subject to question, although it was noted that bacteria were cultivated from some of the specimens which had been frozen prior to shipment. Direct microscopic examination of fetal stomach contents was routinely conducted on all specimens, and culture trials were made from liver, stomach contents and occasionally other tissues. Blood agar—5 per cent, heart infusion broth (Difco), and tryptose semi-solid (Difco) were employed as culture media. Incubation was conducted under 10 per cent CO₂ tension and 37½° C., for a minimum of 48 hours.

It will be noted on Table I that of 41 cases examined, only two yielded a proven etiologic

TABLE I

Results of routine laboratory examination of specimens submitted 1949-1950, inclusive, following bovine abortions (43 herds).

Laboratory Results	No. Herds	Per Cent
Brucella abortus	0	0.0
Vibrio fetus	2	4.7
Tritrichomonas fetus	0	0.0
Coliform organism	10	23.3
Proteus sp.	3	6.9
Staphylococcus sp.	6	13.9
Pseudomonas sp.	1	2.3
Streptococcus sp.	1	2.3
Vitamin A analysis	2	4.7
Negative	18	41.9
	43	100.0

agent of abortion and from none of the cases was Brucella recovered. The failure to recover Brucella organisms from what appeared to be a representative group of abortion cases was most surprising.

It should be noted, however, that from many of the problem herds only one fetus was submitted to the laboratory; hence, it may be postulated that had additional specimens been submitted Brucella or other proven causes of abortion may have been identified.

Of the 41 cases examined bacteriologically, 25 harbored some specie of bacteria. Members of the Coliform group were recovered from 23 per cent of the specimens examined.

The history accompanying specimens from two herds indicated the possibility of a low Vitamin A level. Studies on tissues from one of the specimens indicated that a Vitamin A deficiency may have been responsible for some of the abortions in the herd, while tissues from the second case were found to yield a Vitamin A level which was considered normal.

Certainly there is not sufficient evidence to support the proposal that the organisms recovered may be considered as primary etiologic agents of abortion, although further work may be needed to prove that they may be entirely disregarded in all cases. Irrespective of conjecture concerning the possible role of borderline pathogens, the failure to recover proven etiologic agents does suggest the need to consider other possible causes.

It is doubted that any single factor is accountable for the majority of the cases which failed to yield Brucella or Vibrio. Continued

(Continued on page 18)

*Abstract of paper presented at the CSVMA Mid-winter Conference at Davis, January, 1951.

Some Aspects of the Problem of Bovine Sterility in New Zealand*

By J. W. McLEAN, M.Agr.Sci., B.V.Sc., *Lincoln College*

In New Zealand there are some 1,750,000 dairy cows. The industry is essentially pastoral in nature and 75 per cent of total production is exported in the form of butter and cheese. For efficient utilization of pasture production, it is necessary to calve the cows down in early spring so that their lactation curve coincides as closely as possible with the seasonal production of pasture. About 80 per cent of the cows calve between mid-July and mid-September. They must be mated within a correspondingly short time. This introduces problems of infertility which are somewhat unique, in that cows must not only be put in calf but they must be put in calf at the right time;—otherwise they are equivalent to permanently sterile cows. There is also the interesting question of the effects of this system of mating on male fertility.

Data published by Ward of the New Zealand Dairy Board shows that the shortness of the mating season does not lead to any "exhaustion" infertility in average New Zealand bulls.

Of the 17 per cent of cows lost each year from the national dairy herd, 50 per cent are eliminated because of disease. This 50 per cent due to disease consists of mainly 22 per cent due to mastitis and 16 per cent to sterility and abortion.

The general level of fertility is indicated by the fact that 67 per cent of cows hold to the first service, 21 per cent to the second, 8 per cent to the third, and 3 per cent to the fourth with an average fertility index of 1.5 services per conception, and an average of 7-8 per cent of "empty cows" at the end of the mating season. Ward presents evidence that 75 per cent of the sterility is of female origin. An appreciable proportion (perhaps 20 per cent) of the cows culled "empty" are actually in calf; many of them too late to be profitable. More accurate diagnosis of pregnancy would reduce some of this loss to the industry.

The percentage of "empty" cows varies with age, being highest in two-year-old heifers and lowest in older cows. The percentage of cows holding to the first service (fertility ratio) varies with the interval between calving and first mating. The fertility ratio increases from about 30 per cent at two weeks after calving to 70 per cent after ten weeks and thereafter remains fairly constant.

Herd Recording figures show an average incidence of about 5 per cent abortions—this is highest (10 per cent) in two-year heifers. Data concerning the effect of abortion on subsequent fertility indicate that following abortion there is a much higher incidence of sterility (15 per cent), but of those cows which are fertile,

there is no greater difficulty in getting them in calf than with ordinary cows in the herd.

It would seem that the sterility problem in New Zealand is basically one of temporary sterility. When samples of the 8 per cent of cows "empty" at the end of the mating season are carried over to the next season, it is found that 58 per cent of them hold to the first service, 22 per cent to subsequent services and 20 per cent remain "empty." Similarly, of the 10 per cent of heifers which failed to conceive as yearlings, 65 per cent were retained in the herd and calved at three years old.

The rapid development of the veterinary profession, particularly associated with the dairy industry, in recent years, has done much to assist the dairy farmer by diagnosing pregnancy and investigating causes in infertility.

For a number of years now, calfhood vaccination with Strain 19, on a voluntary basis, has led to a reduction of abortion from brucellosis in two-year-old heifers to below 3 per cent.

Veterinary Editors' Conference

Dr. R. L. Anderes, editor of *Veterinary Medicine*, was recently elected chairman of the Conference of Veterinary Editors to be held in connection with the 88th Annual Convention of the AVMA in Milwaukee, August 20 to 23, 1951.

Calo's Television Show

Calo's television show (KTTV, CBS) on latest rating, shows an audience of 250,000. Calo is announcing on both radio and television that their audience take all animal health problems to their neighborhood veterinarians.

Recent Bovine Abortions

(Continued from page 17)

observations by veterinary practitioners, routine use of laboratory facilities and additional research will be required to determine the possible role of other factors; namely, virus, rickettsia, physiologic dysfunction and parasitides.

Since presentation of the above material at the Veterinary Conference January, 1951, specimens from 21 herds have been examined. The results vary from those presented in the above report in that examination has shown the presence of *Brucella* in 7 of 21 herds. We are unable to offer a satisfactory explanation for the marked difference in the incidence of *Brucella* isolations, particularly, inasmuch as there has been no change in materials and methods used in the laboratory.

*Abstract of paper presented at the CSVMA Mid-winter Conference at Davis, January, 1951.

A Case Report of Vibronic Abortion in a Goat Herd

By E. M. DOBBS, D.V.M., and R. W. McINTYRE, D.V.M.,
Los Angeles County Livestock Department

An investigation was made in July, 1950, on a goat dairy located near Chatsworth, Los Angeles County. The owner had requested assistance with a problem of abortion. This herd consisted of 216 animals—203 females and 13 males. Four of the common breeds of milk goats were represented, in predominating order: Saanen, Nubian, Alpine, and Toggenburg.

At the time of investigation, the owner reported that nineteen does had either aborted or given birth to one or more kids prematurely. The majority of these animals were young, that is, first "kidders." There was some history of outside buck service. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the exact origin of infection.

Diagnosis

Examination of the feeding program did not reveal anything specific that could be associated with the history of abortions.

Nineteen blood samples for brucellosis tests were drawn from the does that had either aborted or given birth to one or more kids prematurely. No fetuses were available for study at this time.

It was not until December 13 that we were presented with a fetus from this herd. This abortion occurred at approximately the 115th day of pregnancy. The doe involved did not show other abnormalities. Her appetite remained good and her milk flow started in a normal manner after she was placed in the milking string. Symptoms of metritis were not observed.

Laboratory Examination

Agglutination tests for brucellosis on the forementioned blood samples were found to be negative. It is worthy of note that the record has shown there has never been a reactor animal found in this herd.

Lesions

The fetus presented was in an early stage of decomposition. Necrotic areas of about 2 mm. were observed throughout the liver.

Bacteriology

Tissue inoculations were made from the stomach fluid, liver and lungs into tubes of semi-solid agar (Difco-motility) and onto blood agar plates (rabbit blood). Cultures were inoculated in duplicate, half of which were incubated aerobically and half in a jar containing 10 per cent carbon dioxide.

Smears were made from the liver, lungs, and stomach contents for microscopic examination. Part of these were stained by Wright's method, dilute carbol-fuchsin, and Gram's. Carbol-fuchsin proved the most satisfactory. Vibrionic-like organisms were noted at this time.

Cultures were incubated at 37.5° C. and examined daily for three days.

A moderately cloudy zone of growth was observed near the upper portion of the semi-solid agar among those tubes incubated under micro-aerophilic conditions, from the liver and stomach inoculations. No growth was observed on any of the blood agar plates, aerobic or under 10 per cent carbon dioxide.

Slides were made from these cultures. The microorganism was found in pure culture. It was gram negative, motile and non-capsulated. Vibrionic forms were noted in young cultures, but the organisms were longer and more spiral in the older colonies. It was difficult to satisfactorily prepare stained smears after a week's time. Transfers were inoculated into dextrose, lactose, and sucrose broths in addition to litmus milk. Changes in the carbohydrates and milk were not observed.

Inoculation of mice and guinea pigs failed to show pathogenicity in these laboratory animals.

Summary

A pure culture of a microorganism, morphologically and culturally indistinguishable from *Vibrio fetus*, was isolated from the stomach and liver of an aborted goat fetus in the laboratory of the Los Angeles County Livestock Department.

It is of particular interest that a brief review of the literature does not reveal reported evidence of previous vibronic abortion in goats.

Dr. M. A. Northrup Takes Pan-American Mat Title

Dr. M. A. Northrup upheld the honor of the United States and the veterinary profession in the world of sports at the Pan-American games held in Buenos Aires last March by a double wrestling victory for the Pan-American games welterweight title.

Applicants

Walker S. Poston, Berkeley, Vouchers: B. F. Murray, J. W. Roberts.

W. A. Young, Chicago, Illinois, Vouchers: Floyd White, S. T. Michael.

Alfred Bernkrant, Las Vegas, Nevada, Vouchers: William L. Bigelow, A. J. Gutknecht.

William Harrison Bailey, St. Joseph, Missouri, Vouchers: E. F. Sheffield, N. W. Burg.

Gus Nicholas Lukas, Eureka, Vouchers: Russell P. Cope, Henry C. Burns.

C. F. Whitson, Richmond, Vouchers: George Eberhart, Henry Burns.

C. L. Ranney, Garden Grove, Vouchers: Gaylord Cooke, C. H. Ozanian.

Vibriosis in Cattle*

By J. W. KENDRICK, D.V.M.

Vibriosis as a cause of bovine abortion was first reported in 1918 by Theobald Smith. He isolated the gram-negative spiral or comma-shaped rod, which is called *Vibrio fetus*. He did considerable work on this disease, but following this, very little was done until recent years. Several factors are responsible for this lack of study. Brucellosis obscured the importance of the disease. The organism is difficult to cultivate. There are no susceptible laboratory animals.

This disease is widely distributed throughout the country, and has been reported in at least 20 states, including California.

The pathology is very similar to brucellosis. It is a disease of the fetal membranes in which the organism causes interferences with the placental circulation. The placenta of an aborted fetus is thick and leathery in the intercotyledonary areas. Yellow areas of necrosis are found on the cotyledons. The stomach contents of the diseased fetus is a thick, turbid, yellowish flaky fluid. These lesions cannot be distinguished from those of brucellosis unless a bacteriological examination is made.

The symptoms are abortion, retained placenta and sterility. The annual abortion rate averages 12 per cent, with a range of 4 to 20 per cent. The average age of expulsion of the fetus is five months. In herds where studies have been made, it was found that from 5 to 29 per cent of non-*Brucella* abortions were caused by *V. fetus*.

The diagnosis rests upon isolation of the organism from an aborted fetus or placenta. The agglutination test is of some value. There are several limitations—the antigen from different strains of *V. fetus* vary in sensitivity, stored antigen may change in sensitivity, and certain cows have a negative test following a *Vibrio* abortion.

Cattle are more resistant to this disease than to brucellosis. Cows usually abort only once. The blood test usually returns to negative within six months.

The epidemiology of the disease is uncertain. It is believed to be similar to that of brucellosis. The bull may have a part in transmission. Because of the lack of knowledge, it is difficult to make a statement as to control. However, it is recommended that aborting cows be isolated until genital discharges cease. They should not be rebred for four months or until the genital tract returns to normal. Retained placenta is treated as indicated. Sterility is treated by sexual rest. Intra-uterine infusions of streptomycin appear to cause earlier conception. Infected herds should be isolated and infected bulls should not be used.

*Abstract of paper presented at the CSVMA Mid-winter Conference at Davis, January, 1951.

Observations on Breeding Problems*

By PERRY T. CUPPS, Ph.D.

Of the many factors affecting the breeding efficiency of dairy cattle the time of ovulation in relation to time of breeding is rather important. Cow's bred only once during the heat period had the following percentage of conception:

	Per Cent
Beginning of estrus	44
Mid-heat	82.5
End of heat	75
6 hours after end of heat	62.5
12 hours after end of heat	32
18 hours after end of heat	28
24 hours after end of heat	12

The quantity and kind of mucus secreted by the reproductive organs of the female is related to the livability of the sperm in the female tract. The pH and the numbers of leucocytes in the mucus seem to be related to the survival of sperm.

The average minimum dose of estradiol required to bring castrate animals into heat is about 600 Rat Units daily for three days. The minimum amount of stilbesterol required to produce heat was 0.25 milligrams. Mucus production and excretion were inhibited when daily doses of more than 5000 Rat Units of estrogen were injected daily. More than 50 milligrams daily of progesterone seems to be the minimum amount required to prevent abortion in early pregnancy in heifers with the corpus luteum removed from the ovary.

Symptoms of heat and ovulation are partially under the control of the nervous system. Injections of atropine terminated heat in four hours and delayed ovulation 20 to 60 hours. Atropine also upset the estrous cycle in some animals. Some of the injected animals showed symptoms of heat during the two weeks following injection.

The normal expected conception rate from routine breeding by artificial insemination is as follows: About 60 per cent of animals will conceive at first service, 18 per cent at second service; 8 per cent at third service; 4 per cent at fourth service; and 4 per cent at five or more services.

Several attempts have been made to estimate the most effective method for determination of the fertility of the semen. No one method is reliable but a combination of the several methods used shows a fair relationship between the laboratory tests and fertility. Several samples of semen collected over a period of time should be used to check the fertility of a bull because one sample may give a false estimate.

*Abstract of talk given at the CSVMA Mid-winter Conference at Davis, January, 1951.

Isotopes as Metabolic Tracers*

By MAX KLEIBER, D.Sc.

The great developments in atomic physics have provided the biologist with a new and very powerful tool for metabolic research—isotopes as tracers.

The basic principles involved in the use of such tracers were mentioned briefly. Some results obtained by the "Davis Tracer Team," a research organization supported by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, were used to illustrate the application of radioactive isotopes in the study of metabolism and food utilization of dairy cows. Radioactive phosphorus injected into the cow's blood stream was followed to its secretion in milk, excretion in feces, and deposition in the various organs. A scheme of a cow's phosphorus metabolism was presented summarizing the major transfer rates.

Cows were injected with various fatty acids labeled with radioactive carbon. The rates at which the carbon from these compounds appeared as CO_2 in the breath of the cow and as organic components in the major constituents of milk was measured in respiration trials. About one per cent of the carbon injected as inorganic carbonate appeared as carbon of the milk sugar, and over ten per cent of the carbon injected as acetate was secreted as part of the milk fat.

Milk fever and ketosis in cows were mentioned as problems, the study of which will probably be advanced by the future use of radioactive calcium and carbon as tracers.

Successful Examinees

The following candidates for the January, 1951, examination in veterinary medicine have been granted their license to practice in the State of California:

Wm. Harrison Bailey, 1523 So. 9th St., St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert Clair Boobar, 801 Euclid Ave., Pueblo, Colo.; Clarence Newell Bramer, 1760 Berry Road, Los Altos, Calif.; Charles Ross Dean, Nashville, Ill.

George Perry Downs, 2127 N. E. 8th Ave., Portland, Ore.; Vurl Elden Fisher, Box 831, Rochester, Minn.; Claybron Harold Gurley, Carlyle, Ill.; Harold Maxwell Klein, Box 939, Turlock, Calif.

Ulysses S. G. Kuhn, 5927 Chabot Crest, Oakland, Calif.; Don Malcolm Liebengood, 707 E. Howard St., Pontica, Ill.; Gus Nicholas Lukas, 2941 California St., Apt. 5, Eureka, Calif.; Allen Rex Puterbaugh, 1320 Vine St., New Castle, Ind.

Lloyd Geo. Thomas, 11220 So. Church St., Downey, Calif.; Thaddeus Eugene Thorson, 907 W. Philadelphia St., Whittier, Calif.; Warren Bixby Thurber, Box 234, Rochester, Minn.; Clyde Francis Whitson, 5523 San Pablo Dam Road, Richmond, Calif.; Manuel Zimmerman, 1461 California St., Eureka, Calif.

The Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine will hold the State Board Examination in Los Angeles, June 27, 28 and 29, 1951.

*Abstract of paper presented at the CSVMA Mid-winter Conference at Davis, January, 1951.

American Chemical Society 1950 Borden Award

The American Chemical Society selected for the 1950 Borden Award, George A. Richardson, Professor of Dairy Husbandry and Dairy Chemistry, at Oregon State College.

Dr. Richardson was born in Stirling, Ontario, July 26, 1893. He obtained his B.Sc. (Agr.) in 1920 from the University of Toronto, his M.S. in 1925, his Ph.D. in 1927 from the University of Minnesota. He was instructor at the Provincial School of Agriculture in Claresholm, Alta., from 1920 to 1923 and graduate assistant at the University of Minnesota from 1924 to 1926. From 1926 to 1947 he was on the staff of the University of California, and since that time has been professor at Oregon State College.

Dr. Richardson's selection by the American Chemical Society for the 1950 Borden Award was based on his original and fundamental studies on the physio-chemical properties of milk, particularly with reference to his pioneer approach to rennin coagulation as an electrokinetic phenomenon; proteins, fats phospholipids in the foaming of milk, cream, whey, casein slips; emulsion technics; the normal and abnormal properties of milk; soft curd milk in infant feeding; his studies on the compositional quality of milk and milk fat as related to feed, stage of lactation, mastitis, environmental temperatures, and breed; flavones and flavone derivatives as antioxidants, and carotene as a color for butter.

J. R. Beach Memorial Library

The J. R. Beach Memorial Library is to be a special library on avian pathology and related subjects and is planned in memory of the late Jerry Raymond Beach. The library will be housed in the School of Veterinary Medicine on the Davis campus of the University of California.

Already Dr. Beach's excellent collection of books, journals, and reprints has given this library a working nucleus. In fact, it is even now a good reference library on poultry pathology and during the coming years it is anticipated that the collection will grow into a reference library second to none in the fields of poultry physiology, anatomy, pathology, therapeutics, and hygiene.

Monetary contributions may be sent to the J. R. Beach Memorial Library, care of R. A. Bankowski, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, California.

Stocking Leaves Upjohn

Gordon G. Stocking, D.V.M., left Upjohn's Medical Division, Department of Veterinary Medicine, on February 28th. He has accepted managerial responsibilities at the Kellogg Unit of California Polytechnic College, Pomona, California.



SMALL ANIMAL DEPARTMENT



IS YOUR HOSPITAL NAMED BLUE CROSS?

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Illinois
December 20, 1950

To Secretaries of Constituent Veterinary Medical Associations:

Re: Use of "Blue Cross" Name and Emblem for Veterinary Hospitals

Gentlemen:

It will be appreciated if you will obtain as much information as possible for us regarding the usage by veterinary hospitals or by veterinary practitioners in your state of the words "Blue Cross" and/or a blue cross type of emblem on such hospitals, stationery, etc.

As you doubtless know, the Blue Cross plan of hospitalization insurance for human beings has been tremendously expanded in the past two or three years until it has developed practically a nation-wide usage. As this plan has spread over the country, the Blue Cross management has encountered several instances where veterinarians in given locations are also using the blue cross name and/or emblem on their animal hospitals, stationery, etc. Naturally this has caused a certain amount of confusion and questioning on the part of lay persons and even among physicians who may be connected with the Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association, which is the coordinating agency for the approved, non-profit hospital service plans of the United States and Canada.

Some time ago, representatives of the Blue Cross Commission asked us if we would determine the extent to which the name and emblem are in use by veterinarians. Their attitude is most friendly and cooperative, it being realized that some veterinarians have probably used the name and/or emblem for years before it had any significance or connection with Blue Cross Hospital service insurance plans.

The veterinary profession as such has no registered or exclusive right or trademark on the blue cross name and emblem. An effort to obtain this right for the veterinary profession following World War I was unsuccessful.

Depending upon the results of the survey, it may be desirable to discourage any new or expanded use of the blue cross name and emblem by veterinarians. The Blue Cross Commission does not contemplate any special action in cases where the name and emblem are already in use by some veterinarians but it is interested in seeing that other veterinarians

do not adopt them. In this, we believe we can all agree that it is desirable to avoid confusion by people generally with respect to the identification of animal hospitals and human hospital service plans.

Will you please make suitable inquiry at your forthcoming meeting or obtain the information for us some other way.

Thanking you for your help, we are

sincerely,

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASS'N.
J. G. Hardenbergh, *Executive Sec'y.*

Note to all local secretaries: The office has heard in writing regarding above from: Bay Counties VMA, North San Joaquin VMA, Humboldt County VMA, San Diego County VMA, and Santa Barbara-Ventura Counties VMA. Let us hear from all of you.

CHARLES S. TRAVERS, *Secretary.*

American Animal Hospital Association Meeting

Atlantic City, New Jersey, has been selected for the 18th annual meeting of the American Animal Hospital Association, May 2-5, 1951.

Dr. Gerry B. Schnelle, Chairman of the Program Committee, has arranged a splendid program and we list here the papers which will be presented:

"Kidney Diseases" and "Nephritis; a Review," Dr. Frank Bloom, Flushing, N. Y.
"Cortisone and ACTH," Dr. L. Michaud, Rahway, N. J.

"Canine Heart Disease," Dr. David K. Detweiler, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Toxicology in Canine Medicine," Dr. James Munch, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Canine Distemper and Hard Pad Disease," Dr. Victor Cabasso, Pearl River, N. Y.

"Clinical Aspects of Infectious Canine Hepatitis," Dr. Walter E. Carlson, Grafton, Wis.

"Spinal Paralysis of Dogs," Dr. John T. McGrath, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Fracture Fixation," Dr. William Fitts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

"An Evaluation of the Methods for Fracture Repair," Dr. Jacques Jenny, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Infectious Pneumonitis in Cats" and "Laboratory Methods for the Practitioner," Dr. James A. Baker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Cornea in Health and Disease," Dr. William G. Magrane, Mishawaka, Ind.

"Urethrotomy for Recurrent Calculi," Dr. J. Stuart Crawford, New Hyde Park, N. Y.

"Prolapse of Intestine Through the Vagina," Dr. Janet M. Willets, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Business and Financial Arrangements Between Veterinarians," Dr. John E. Crawford, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Euthanasia

What do you do when an owner claims he didn't order euthanasia?

It may have been an honest misunderstanding. It may be that the owner regrets having told you to go ahead, and has persuaded himself that he didn't. He may find it easier to put the blame on you than to admit to his wife that he ordered euthanasia. Officious relatives of the owner sometimes order euthanasia, without the owner's consent.

However such a situation comes about, the dog is gone, and the veterinarian may be in for a lawsuit unless he can show a signed authorization for euthanasia.

The euthanasia form does more than protect the veterinarian from future claims. It insures that the client has really made up his mind. Women especially, may be able to ask you to put a pet out of its misery, yet be quite unable to sign the authorization. It seems that if a woman only tells you to do it, you are killing the dog; but if she signs a paper she is doing it herself, which is different. Such people will often wait a few days more before making the final decision, and will feel better about it afterwards, not having been rushed into anything.

A satisfactory form identifies the owner and the animal. It authorizes the veterinarian or his employees to perform euthanasia and dispose of the body by any method the veterinarian deems fit. It releases the veterinarian from liability. The signer certifies that he is the owner or the owner's authorized representative, and that the dog has bitten no one within 15 days and has not been exposed to rabies.

Euthanasia forms may be purchased from pharmaceutical houses and are a practical necessity for the protection of the veterinarian, the client, and the pet.

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association's Third Annual Convention

To the Members of the Veterinary Profession:

This year, the third annual convention of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, will be held at the Banff Springs Hotel on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, September 8th, 10th and 11th.

Your presence at this event would be very much appreciated by the Veterinary Medical Association of Alberta, who have the honor of being hosts at the third annual meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Sincerely yours,

J. GORDON ANDERSON
Chairman, Local Committee
1016 9th Ave. West, Calgary, Alberta

AVMA Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting

Milwaukee, Wisconsin is the place, and August 20-23, 1951, the dates for the 88th summer convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The latest in clinical, surgical, and laboratory techniques will be brought to the attendance via a large television screen in the principal meeting hall. These telecasts will only be shown to the convention. Pitman-Moore Company is underwriting the costs of this closed-circuit telecasting as a contribution to the advancement of veterinary medicine.

The actual planning of the televised demonstrations is in the hands of the Committee on Program, which represents the six scientific sections of the convention and is headed, ex-officio, by Dr. C. D. Van Houweling. Dr. W. A. Young, AVMA Treasurer, and one of our recent applicants for membership in the California State Veterinary Medical Association, is acting as advisor to the group in charge of plans, which is composed of the AVMA Section Chairmen, AVMA Committee on Program, Pitman-Moore Company representatives, and Radio Corporation of America representatives.

Second International Veterinary Congress of Zootechnics

The Second International Veterinary Congress of Zootechnics, organized by the Veterinary Society of Zootechnics (Apartado 1200, Madrid, Spain), will be held in Madrid from October 21st to 28th, 1951. The society was founded in 1945 to study livestock breeding in its aspects of scientific, economic and technical investigation.

The first congress was held in 1947. The society which sponsors it is composed of over 3,500 Spanish veterinarians dedicated to the specialization of zootechnics and have over 200 foreign branches with 40 different nationalities. The first congress was attended by 1,500 Spanish veterinarians and delegations from Argentina, Portugal, Italy and Great Britain.

Some of the world's foremost veterinarians are expected to be in attendance at this coming congress. Information regarding it may be obtained from the secretary-director of the society, Dr. Professor Carlos Luis de Cuenca, Chaire de Zootechnic, Faculte de Veterinaire de Madrid.

The congress is held to discuss zootechnical problems in connection with the veterinary profession.

New York's Next Meeting

The New York State Veterinary Medical Society will hold their annual meeting July 10 to 13, 1951, at the Mark Twain Hotel in Elmira, New York.

Women's Veterinary Medical Auxiliary Unit Organized in the East Bay Area

The meeting of the women's reception committee for the California State Veterinary Medical Convention in Berkeley, June, 1950, proved to be the spark needed to start the organization of a local auxiliary. After a good time planning and visiting together in the home of Mrs. Gaylord K. Cooke, and later working together for the success of the convention, under the able leadership of Mrs. Norwood Casselberry, many expressed the hope that it might be possible to have social meetings every other month in order to get better acquainted with the many veterinarians' wives in the area. They also wished to carry on the serious business of

(1) Working toward a scholarship for some worthy student at the new Veterinary Medical School at Davis, California;

(2) Becoming better informed concerning the varied fields of veterinary medicine;

(3) Helping to publicize the work of service performed by their husbands in the community.

In September a luncheon was given for the committee members in the home of Mrs. Robert Olsen of Oakland. Mrs. Elmer V. Edmonds, president of the California State Veterinary Medical Auxiliary, was hostess with Mrs. Olsen, and also presided at the business meeting later in the day.

Marking this official beginning of the organization 27 wives of veterinarians in Alameda and Contra Costa counties met for luncheon in the banquet room of the El Nido Rancho in Lafayette. Hostesses for the occasion were Mrs. Gaylord K. Cooke and Mrs. Richard J. Tompkins, both of Berkeley. The meeting was opened by a brief history of the organization by Mrs. Elmer V. Edmonds, of Oakland. She stressed the need for better understanding of the lay public in connection with the services to mankind of the veterinary medical profession, and gave some examples of their work in research and in public health fields. Special mention was made of the "Stader Splint," which was greatly improved through the research of Dr. Stader, veterinarian, and later widely used on our wounded men during World War II. At the conclusion of her talk the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. J. Tompkins of Berkeley; Vice-President, Mrs. G. H. Muller of Pittsburg; Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Olsen of Oakland; and Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Boevers of Lafayette. Mrs. H. C. Burns of Piedmont, and Mrs. F. E. Kling of Oakland were chosen to compile a roster of all the regular members; and Mrs. S. G. Miller and Mrs. W. W. Walker, both of Walnut Creek, to serve as hostesses for the next meeting.

Twenty-eight ladies gathered at the Art and Garden Center in Walnut Creek, January 10,

1951, to enjoy the delightful luncheon and short, very informal business meeting. The suggestion was made that we find a catchy name for our group such as "The Vets' Pets," which was chosen by a Southern California chapter of the auxiliary. All members were urged to write down their ideas for names and submit them at the next meeting.

Mr. Charles S. Travers, secretary of the CSVMA, has promised to give a talk at one of the meetings in the near future; and also said he would be glad to acquire other speakers for us in the veterinary field. We hope, also, to occasionally have joint meetings with other chapters of the auxiliary in the vicinity. All in all, the members who worked so hard to get the organization started were very gratified with the fine attendance and the enthusiasm shown at the first two meetings; and are looking forward to many years of fun and fellowship together in the auxiliary. They extend a cordial invitation to any veterinarian's wife who might be new in the area, or who through some error has not been reached by our telephone committee, to join the organization by contacting our secretary, Mrs. Robert Olsen, at 1096 Claredon Crescent, Oakland, California, or telephone HIgate 4-1210.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET E. TOMPKINS,
President, Women's Auxiliary,
Contra Costa and
Alameda Counties.

Joseph Arburua for AVMA Executive Committee

At the business meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association's last midwinter conference, it was unanimously decided that Dr. Joseph Arburua would be California's choice to represent the Sixth District, comprising Arizona, California, Canal Zone, Central America, Colorado, Mexico, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah, for nomination to the Veterinary Medical Association's Executive Committee. *Local association secretaries please make note of this matter.*

The ballots are out now, please send yours in with our candidate's name.

Convention in Oklahoma

Oklahoma's Agricultural and Mechanical College's School of Veterinary Medicine in Stillwater, Oklahoma, will hold their annual convention, June 11 and 12, and will welcome any of our members who wish to take this opportunity to visit this new school of veterinary medicine.

For more information contact C. H. McElroy, Dean of the College.

Transportation and Reservations for the June Convention

June 25, 26, 27, 1951

Santa Barbara is on the main line of the Southern Pacific, directly in the path of some of the finest trains of the United States.

Southern Pacific representatives will make arrangements for you in San Francisco, Mr. E. H. Hagaman, phone Douglas 2-1212, ext. 2583; in Oakland, Mr. E. Milliken, phone Templebar 2-2121, ext. 4172; in Los Angeles, Mr. M. W. Sidle, phone Michigan 6161, ext. 2704; and in San Diego, Mr. M. L. Adler, phone Main 7111.

We suggest you make your reservation as soon as possible; if you are not located in one of the above areas your nearest S. P. agent will be glad to help.

Mr. Charles Travers has made arrangements with Ila N. Schultz, Membership and Housing Secretary, Santa Barbara Convention Bureau, Box 299, for your reservations. Please make these as soon as you can with her. Give the number in your party, type of room desired, arrival time and send a \$5.00 deposit.

Your Program Committee, headed by Chairman A. R. Inman, 1504 College Avenue, Visalia, has arranged an outstanding three-day program and you should try to be there.

We should make every effort to make our 1951 convention as successful as our 1951 conference and if there is anything the secretary can do to help you please do not hesitate to call upon him.

Approved Colleges

Fifteen colleges in North America are now approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association's council on education, for training veterinarians.

The AVMA's national convention was told recently that two colleges have been added to this year's approved list.

They are the schools of veterinary medicine of the universities of Georgia and Missouri. Both were established in 1946 and graduated their first classes this year.

Previously approved are schools of veterinary medicine at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Colorado A. & M. College, Cornell University, Iowa State College, Kansas State College, Michigan State College, University of Montreal, Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Toronto, Texas A. & M. College, Tuskegee Institute, and State College of Washington.

New colleges of veterinary medicine which have not yet been formally inspected by the A.V.M.A. council are located at Oklahoma A. & M. College and the universities of California, Illinois, and Minnesota. None of these has graduated students as yet.

Dr. George F. Stewart Appointed Chairman of Division of Poultry Husbandry

Dr. George F. Stewart, associate director of Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station, became chairman of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, College of Agriculture, on March 1, 1951.

Stewart's division headquarters will be on the Davis Campus. His appointment includes the academic positions of professor of poultry husbandry and biochemist in the experiment station.

One of America's leading poultry scientists, Stewart's research has dealt mainly with the improvements of egg and meat quality and the preservation processes.

He is credited with organizing the first department of poultry products in an American agricultural college. The poultry industry accumulated funds for the department and Stewart was selected to direct its operations at Iowa State College.

He has been a member of the Iowa State faculty and research staff since 1938. He advanced from associate professor through several academic and administrative positions to his appointment as associate director of the experiment station in 1948.

During World War II he directed the poultry industry's \$40,000 research project on drying eggs. He also served as consultant to the Office of the Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army. He is still on the advisory board of the OQG, and is an advisor to the National Research Council.

He is the author or co-author of more than fifty research publications and is co-editor of the annual volume, "Advances of Food Research," with Dr. Emil M. Mrak, chairman of the Division of Food Technology, University of California.

In 1948 Stewart received the first Andrew Christie award for outstanding research presented by the Poultry and Egg National Board.

A native of Mesa, Arizona, Stewart attended the University of Chicago where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1930.

From 1931 to 1933 he was a graduate student at Cornell University, receiving a doctorate in biochemistry. His research was under Dr. Paul F. Sharp, Director of the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, then in charge of Cornell's dairy chemistry work.

Stewart is a member of many scientific honor societies, including the Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities, Poultry Science Association, and American Chemical Society.

Dr. Carl E. Wicktor is vice-president of the Kansas City Veterinary College Alumni. Dr. Wicktor graduated from K.C.V.C. in 1917.

In Memoriam

EDWIN M. AUSTIN

Dr. Edwin M. Austin passed away from a coronary thrombosis, Monday, February 19th, in San Bernardino. Dr. Austin was State District Supervisor of Meat Inspection. He had been with the Department of Agriculture for many years; and had recently been transferred from Eureka where he had held a similar position. He was a graduate of Iowa State College in 1918.

+ + +

GEORGE A. FUCHS—1884-1951

Dr. George Andrew Fuchs, for many years identified with the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Meat Inspection, passed away January 12th in a Fresno hospital at the age of 67. He succumbed to a heart attack after being in poor health for several years.

He was a graduate of the San Francisco Veterinary College, class of 1912. For several years he was identified with the Bureau of Animal Industry and later with Swift and Company in South San Francisco. He entered state service in 1926 and was stationed at Modesto. He was later transferred to San Jose for two years, and in 1935 was stationed at Fresno where he maintained his home until his demise.

As a supervising veterinary meat inspector, Doctor Fuchs had charge of the work in 14 counties and was widely known throughout Central California in both the profession and the meat industry. He retired in 1941 due to ill health.

For many years he was instructor in the state's "in service" training program for meat inspection personnel. His jolly disposition and friendly, helpful attitude endeared him to all those with whom he came in contact.

Doctor Fuchs was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and Woodmen of the World. He was a native of San Francisco.

Besides his wife Josephine, he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Betty Pretzer of Sacramento and Mrs. Marian Hegdahl of Stockton; two brothers and two sisters.—HARRY SHEPHERD, Bureau of Meat Inspection.

+ + +

MAX CARLIN

Fatally shot by bandits, March 30, 1951, when they entered his Inglewood hospital, Dr. Max Carlin, graduate of the Ohio State Veterinary College, is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and brother, Louis Carlin, D.V.M.

Dr. Carlin was an officer in the Army Veterinary Corps from 1935 until 1946. He came to California in 1948.

W. L. PETERSON—1890-1951

Dr. W. L. Peterson attended the School of Veterinary Medicine in San Francisco, class of 1917. He knew many of our members including Drs. D. McArdle, F. H. Saunders, Joseph Arburua, and A. C. Soave.

After graduation he entered the Veterinary Corps as Second Lieutenant and served the country for about one year. After the war he went to Georgia and did government vaccination work and conducted his own general practice.

In 1928 Dr. Peterson moved to Stockton where he maintained his own small animal hospital these past twenty-three years. He was married to Mabel Brown in 1936.

Dr. Peterson was a member of the California State Veterinary Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, and locally the North San Joaquin Valley Veterinary Medical Association, where he was well known and admired by the many valley veterinarians.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION NEWS

From San Diego we learn that Dr. A. P. Immenschuh is now the official veterinarian for the City of San Diego.

* * *

Dr. B. J. Elander (Wash. '38) has purchased the "Easy-Bar" Ranch at Dulzura, California. He has 1,200 acres devoted to cattle and hog raising, and the growing of oats and barley—which really keeps him busy. In addition he is operating the Arizona Street Veterinary Hospital in San Diego. "Burm" has casually mentioned that "quail and deer are running all over the place in great quantities." Dr. Harlan Case is now running Dr. S. M. Dingwall's "Coronado Veterinary Hospital." Dr. L. F. Conti is in Mexico. He is Veterinary Consultant for a large eastern chemical house. Dr. Hugh Rockwell (Wash. '38) has opened a new hospital in National City where he is engaged in small animal practice.

* * *

From Santa Cruz, Dr. Bernard Koch flew down to address the San Diego County Veterinary Medical Association's March meeting on the "Diseases and Raising of Chinchillas." This proved to be one of their outstanding meetings of the year.

* * *

San Diego births—to Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Dedrick (Kansas '41), a daughter, Susan Jane, March 18; to Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Burns (Mich. '47), a daughter, Sheila Mariel, January 9, 1951.

OPPORTUNITIES

Openings

Veterinarian for small animal practice. Dr. Groth, 2600 El Camino Real, San Mateo.

For Lease or Sale

For lease or sale in San Francisco, established 35 years, veterinary hospital. Grosses approximately \$20,000. Box 4-B, care of Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., Room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Far Sale—Practice in Southern California area, population 12,000. In city limits and licensed for veterinary hospital; 4½ acres, 275-foot highway frontage. Two bedroom house and small office. Write for details to Mrs. W. G. Aldridge, 122 N. Yale, Hemet, Calif.

For Sale—Small animal hospital with modern home located in San Francisco Bay area. New X-ray equipment. Other equipment and hospital in excellent condition. The home is a newly-decorated modern five-room home with wall to wall carpets. Real buy for veterinarian seeking practice earning money the day he takes over. Reasonable terms. Box 4-D, care of California Veterinarian.

For Sale—Small animal hospital. One-man practice. Mrs. W. L. Peterson, 848 S. California St., Stockton.

Wanted to Lease or Buy

Small animal practice wanted to lease or to buy on terms. California only. Box 4-A, care of Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., Room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Will Buy

Small animal hospital wanted—one man practice in Riverside, San Bernardino area. Write and give all particulars. Address Box 4-C, care of Mr. Charles Travers, 3004 16th St., Room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Can You Use Summer Help?

This summer there will be many veterinarian students looking for work. Remember the experience they gain in the summer is equivalent to internship. They are anxious to add to their school training the practical work you may be able to offer them. If you have a place where you can use a student this summer write your secretary's office for their names.

Veterinarians Needed

Veterinarians needed in California by the State Personnel Board (1015 L Street, Sacramento, Calif.).

Open this door to professional success in California by writing the State Personnel Board, 1015 L Street, Sacramento, California, for further information and an application form. Since your application must be on an official form and postmarked not later than May 26, write today!



H. C. Burns Co., Inc.

BU-VITA-DROPS

A pleasant tasting, effective, easily administered NERVE TONIC and APPETITE STIMULANT for small animals.

Bu-Vita-Drops have found instant acceptance:

- (1) IDEAL FOR DISPENSING
- (2) EASY TO ADMINISTER
- (3) PLEASANT TASTING
- (4) STIMULATE APPETITE
- (5) CLIENT APPEAL

Bu-Vita-Drops contain per cc.

Thiamin Hcl (B ₁)	3 mg.
Riboflavin (B ₂)	0.5 mg.
Pyridoxine (B ₆)	0.5 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	5 mg.
Niacinamide	10 mg.

DOSE: 10 drops daily in food or on tongue. Initially may be placed on tip of nose or lips.

PRICES: 1 Dz. 3 Dz. 6 Dz. 9 Dz. 12 Dz.
1-oz. Dropper Bottle...11.00 @10.50 @10.00 @9.50 @9.00
Personalized label furnished with orders for a gross.

BU-PYRA-HIST SOLUTION

A convenient, effective, well tolerated INJECTABLE ANTIHISTAMINE for the treatment of:

Insect Bites	Laminitis
Anaphylactic Shock	Allergic Toxicities
Milk Fever	Allergic Edemas
Allergic Dermatitis	Azoturia
Allergic Rhinitis	Tympanites, etc.

Contains:

Thenylpyramine Hydrochloride
Small Animal Solution—5 mg./cc.
Large Animal Solution—25 mg./cc.

ADMINISTRATION: Subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously.

DOSE: Small Animal—½-1 cc. of S.A. (5 mg./cc.)
Solution per 5 pounds body weight.
Large Animal—1 cc. of L.A. (25 mg./cc.)
Solution per 50 pounds body weight.

Package and Prices: 1 6 12
S.A.—30 cc. (5 mg./cc.)...1.00 5.70 10.80
L.A.—100 cc. (25 mg./cc.)...2.75 15.60 29.70

1122 EAST EIGHTH STREET
OAKLAND 6, CALIF.

Puppy Problems

Spring—the natural birth period for puppies—brings conditions most conducive to disease.

Distemper—the most troublesome puppy disease—is ever present; but when susceptible animals are in greatest numbers and conditions are ideal, more serious trouble is inevitable unless proper precautions are taken.

Intradermal Canine Distemper Vaccine (Lockhart) was developed for such problem times. It is produced from tissues richest in virus (those of epithelial origin) selected from subjects pen-exposed to canine distemper, and harvested at the time when virus content is highest. Thus it is a concentrated virus which has been selected with care, and killed for greatest safety.

Intradermal Canine Distemper Vaccine (Lockhart) utilizes two important scientific facts: 1. Tissues of highest virus content are selected for production. 2. Skin is an extremely important organ of body defense.

Intradermal Canine Distemper Vaccine (Lockhart) is a product proven in the laboratory and in the field as an efficient and practical method of canine distemper control. It continues to be the choice of many clinic directors, small animal specialists and general practitioners.

Intradermal Canine Distemper Vaccine (Lockhart) is a strictly professional vaccine produced by an institution dedicated to the welfare of the veterinary profession. It is designed for use of the veterinary profession only. It is supplied in convenient packages of one and five treatments, has a long dating and is ideally suited to the needs of the profession.

ASHE LOCKHART, INC.

"Producers of Better Biologicals for Graduate Veterinarians."

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After 15 Years of Research by a
Team of Virologists

CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS (MODIFIED)

(Chick-Embryo Origin—Vacuum-Dried)

AVIANIZED*

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Available by or on the prescription of a veterinarian.

A truly modified canine distemper virus adapted to the chick embryo.

Avirulent for the ferret, mink and dog.

The technique involved in adapting canine distemper virus to the chick embryo is described by Cabasso and Cox in the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE 71:246 (1949).

This modified virus has been shown to be safe for use in the most susceptible host, the ferret.

The immune response to a single injection is rapid and challenge experiments show good immunity at 18 months.

A desiccated product that is stable *in vacuo*.

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PACKAGES:

- 1 Dose (1 Vial Dried Vaccine and 1 Vial Diluent)
- 10 Doses (10 Vials Dried Vaccine and 10 Vials Diluent)

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VITAMINS A and D



When applied to wounds and superficial lesions of the skin, Sulfa Ointment with Vitamins A and D promotes tissue regeneration and healthy granulation. In addition, its soothing and healing tendencies make it a favorite treatment for eye and ear infections of pet animals. Sulfa Ointment's smooth, water-soluble base carries Sulfanilamide and Sulfathiazole and also contains 25% more Vitamins A and D than is contained in Cod-Liver Oil. These advantages make Sulfa Ointment a useful product for both practice and dispensing.

Supplied in:

1 lb. \$2.50

Pkg. six 1-oz. tubes with
applicator tips . . . \$2.25



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"From the Heart of America-Coast to Coast"

● RESEARCH PAYS OFF...

Increased Gamma Globulin Content in Homologous Serum for Canine Distemper*

(PITMAN-MOORE) (B10.660)

● Preparation of Homologous Serum requires four distinct steps, with some inescapable loss of hyper-immune antibodies. Continued research in the Pitman-Moore Biological Laboratories has succeeded in reducing these losses to a minimum.

By means of Tiselius electrophoretic gamma globulin assays, it is now possible to determine which processes retain the greatest concentration of globulins—the fractions containing protective antibodies in high potency.

With these new methods, we have succeeded in stepping up the concentration of protective gamma globulin to a considerable degree.

The new method, in addition to radically increasing the gamma globulin content, conserves other components of the serum. Note the appearance of greater "body" and increased viscosity.



*Anti-Canine-Distemper and Bronchisepticus-Streptococcus-Typhimurium Serum, Homologous (Bio. 660).

PITMAN-MOORE COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTS
DIVISION OF ALLIED LABORATORIES INC., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

Section 34.66, P. L. & R.
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New, Improved Formula For Calf Scours!

Each fluid ounce of Sulfa-Kol
Emulsion (colored red) contains . . .

Sulfaguanidine, 15 gr.

Sulfapyridine, 2 gr.

Sulfamerazine, 2 gr.

Sulfathiazole, 2 gr.

Kaolin, 120 gr.

Ethyl Ricinoleate, 4.7 gr.

Pectin, 6 gr.

Emulsified mineral oil base

*FOUR effective
sulfonamides
for bacteriostasis!*

*FOUR adjuvant
detoxicants
and
protectives!*

SULFA-KOL

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Peroral Sulfa-Kol, a new and improved emulsion of selective, quadruple sulfonamides with adjuvants . . . means quick, effective control of calf scours as well as otherwise fatal bacterial or coccidial enteritis of foals and small animals.

In treatment of the calf scour pneumonia complex or bacterial enteritis of foals, give a 4 ounce initial dose of Sulfa-Kol (*Jen-Sal*), then 2 ounces twice daily to effect; dogs $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and cats, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

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